

GENERAL INFORMATION
SELWAY RIVER
WEST FORK RANGER DISTRICT

FISHING:

The Selway River from Meadow Creek Bridge upstream is CATCH-AND-RELEASE. You must have a valid Idaho State fishing license to fish. For more information contact the Idaho Department of Fish and Game Headquarters, 600 S. Walnut, PO Box 25, Boise, Idaho, 83707; telephone, 208/334-3700. Idaho non-resident licenses can be obtained in Hamilton, Montana, at Bob Ward's Sporting Goods, 1118 N 1st Street; at any Idaho Department of Fish and Game office and many sporting goods and convenience stores located in Idaho. You may now obtain Idaho fishing licenses via the computer website:

<http://fishandgame.idaho.gov>

STATE OF IDAHO INVASIVE SPECIES REQUIREMENTS:

Legislation passed in spring of 2009 is assisting in funding programs to prevent the introduction of invasive aquatic species in Idaho. Under the new law, any non-motorized vessel will be required to purchase and display IISF stickers in order to legally launch and operate in Idaho. Stickers can be obtained online at: <http://parksandrecreation.idaho.gov/idahoinvasivespeciesfund.aspx>

GAS AND GROCERIES:

Traveling north on Highway 93, Salmon, Idaho, has the largest grocery stores and gas. North Fork, Idaho; Sula and Conner Store, Montana, all have gas and convenience items.

Traveling south on Highway 93 from Missoula, Hamilton and Darby, Montana, have large grocery stores and gas. Conner Store, Montana, also has gas and convenience items.

Once you get past the West Fork Ranger Station, NO food, gas or telephone is available.

ROAD CONDITIONS:

From the West Fork Ranger District Office to the Paradise Launch Site is 50 miles of paved, gravel, and dirt road. **The last 25 miles is over a very narrow primitive dirt road with blind corners, very few turnouts or passing areas. Travel time from the West Fork Office to Paradise is approximately 2 and 1/2 hours.** Make sure your vehicle and tires are in good shape. Nez Perce Pass is quite often closed by snow until the first part of June. This road can be traveled to Elk City, Idaho, but isn't generally open until mid-July. Please call this office to find out road conditions, 406/821-3269.

AIR FIELDS:

Public airfields are located at Shearer and Moose Creek. Both are located in the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness in very mountainous terrain. When conditions are very wet the runways may be closed to air traffic. Please contact Fenn Ranger Station, 208/926-4258, or this office, 406/821-3269, for further information. If you need to fly in or out please contact the Hamilton Airport, Hamilton, Montana, 406/363-3833 or the Grangeville Airport, Grangeville, Idaho, 208/983-0490. Private airfields are

located at Running Creek Ranch, North Star Ranch and the Selway Lodge. These airfields are for emergency use only.

EMERGENCIES:

Emergency radio help may be available at Paradise, Shearer (15-mile marker), and Moose Creek (27-mile marker). All are Forest Service installations. Moose Creek may be the only one staffed during the float season. Emergency ONLY help may be obtained at three private ranches located along the Selway River; Running Creek, North Star and Selway Lodge. Help is slow in coming because of the remoteness, so be prepared.

CAMPING:

Prior to launching, camping is available at the Sam Billings Memorial Campground located one mile north of the West Fork Ranger Station. Beyond the West Fork Ranger Station on the road into Paradise, there are six small campgrounds. None has water or garbage pickup.

DRINKING WATER:

The closest drinking water available is at the West Fork Ranger Station. It is NOT recommended to drink creek or river water unless treated for *Giardia lamblia* by boiling or filtering.

PARKING AND SHUTTLES:

Limited parking is available at the Paradise Launch Site for UNLOADING ONLY. Please park your vehicle out of the way as much as possible for the other traffic (pack strings, backpackers, etc.) using the area. Overnight parking is at the Paradise Guard Station area about 1/4 mile from the launch site. Shuttle services are available. Please contact this office for further information, 406/821-3269.

OTHER INFORMATION:

NO cell phone coverage south of Conner, Montana.

River readings at the launch site can be obtained by calling this office, 406/821-3269. Weather information can be obtained by calling 208/334-9860. River flow (mouth of the Selway River) information can be obtained on the internet at <http://waterdata.usgs.gov/id/nwis/current/?type=flow> and weather information can be obtained at www.wrh.noaa.gov/missoula/.

Elevation at West Fork Ranger Station - 4,380

Nez Perce Pass - 6,598

Paradise Launch Site - 3,067

Race Creek Take-out - 1,760

Mileage to Nez Perce Pass - 18 miles

Magruder Crossing - 38 miles

Paradise Launch Site - 50 miles

Race Creek Take-out - 250 miles

Elk City - 115 miles



GREETINGS TO 2010 SELWAY RIVER FLOATERS

The opportunity to float the "wild" Selway River is envied by many! I have provided some information for your trip planning on this end.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

There are several options for sewage disposal after take-out at Race Track. **Your portable toilet has to be RV sewage disposal site compatible to use any of these locations.** The first is approximately 1/2 mile before the Fenn Ranger Station (approximately 14.5 miles downriver from take-out) on the right side of the road at an RV dump station. Other options are at Wilderness Gateway Campground located 26 miles east of Lowell on Highway 12, or in Kooskia, which is located 22 miles west of Lowell, or various disposal facilities located in Kamiah, which is located 35 miles west of Lowell, and Grangeville, located 54 miles southwest on Highway 13. **Please do not use the toilets along the river as the repository for your collected sewage. Please do not dump plastic bags or any other miscellaneous debris at any of the above sites.**

GARBAGE DISPOSAL

Garbage containers (dumpsters) are available for public use approximately 17 miles down river from the take-out on the Selway River Road #223. As wilderness users, you, more than most, appreciate a litter-free environment. Please attempt to leave the outdoors cleaner than you found them and use appropriate garbage collection containers.

TAKE-OUT

The take-out site is located just above Race Track Flat which is immediately across from the mouth of Meadow Creek. It is located 16 miles up river from Fenn Ranger Station on the Selway River Road #223.

CAMPING FACILITIES

There is camping available all along the Selway River Road #223. See opposite side for locations and facilities available at each site.

PERMIT

Please leave your permit at the Fenn Ranger Station Visitor Center (located 16 miles below take-out). A slot is located inside the visitor center foyer on the left side for the permit. The visitor center also has brochures for your information. The visitor center is staffed during permit season from 7:30 am to 4:00 pm Monday through Saturday.

EMERGENCIES

Emergencies can be reported to Forest Service personnel at the Fenn Ranger Station at 208-926-4258. The nearest public phone is at the Three Rivers Resort. Kooskia EMS is also available by calling 911.

DRIVING SAFETY

The Selway River Road is the heaviest used road on the Nez Perce National Forest. The first 12 miles down river from the take-out is a narrow, one-lane road with intermittent pull-outs. Although you may be a cautious driver, other drivers using this road may not! On forest roads, it is always a good practice to **drive slowly with your headlights on** (so on-coming traffic can better see you). The road is often dusty with pot holes or washboard surface, so please drive accordingly. I encourage everyone to drive as if another vehicle is approaching around every bend. Please stay on your side of the road.

I hope your trip is well planned and fun. Most of all, I hope that your trip is safe.

Sincerely,

/s/ JOE B. HUDSON

JOE B. HUDSON
District Ranger



SAFETY, It's Your Life

It is your life and your responsibility to be thoroughly prepared and skilled to safely boat the Selway River. The river's course takes you through 47 miles of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. Once you start this float you are committed to a trip with limited chance of assistance. Help is slow to arrive even when requested. Wilderness access is limited to foot, livestock, boat, and several remote airstrips. Planning to be anything other than totally self-sufficient is a big mistake.

The river drops an average of 28 feet per mile, creating a very technical whitewater course. Numerous Class IV rapids require a high level of whitewater skills, experience, and good equipment. Early to mid-June is when the river is highest and flow volumes fluctuate widely, changing the character and difficulty of the rapids dramatically. Water temperature as low as 38 degrees can be expected and life threatening hypothermia may occur with any dunking in the river. **The Selway is a very difficult and demanding river. Know what you are getting yourself into and be prepared.**

In the past, some boaters have not been adequately prepared or skilled. Boating accidents resulted in loss of life once prior to 1988, again in 1988, 1989, 1990, 1996 and another death in 2004. These deaths were a result of ill-prepared parties with poor equipment, limited boating experience or skill, or poor judgement.

As a prepared and skilled boater, will you:

1. Scout each major rapid and be willing to portage if you don't feel competent to run the rapid?
2. Have a first aid kit designed for wilderness survival, including care for snake bites?
3. Be able to do river rescues of people, gear, and boats?
4. If needed, know how to swim a rapid in the safest manner possible?
5. Have safety gear such as helmets, life jackets, throw ropes, extra oars or paddles, patching equipment, warm clothes such as wet suits and neoprene booties, etc.?
6. Have your gear in first rate condition and be able to repair equipment damage on the trip?
7. Know how to rig your boats to prevent overloading and gear loss if the boat flips?
8. Be physically fit to handle strenuous activity?
9. Waterproof your gear and food while floating?
10. Be willing to hold over if the river rises to a dangerous level from spring runoff? You may have an unplanned extended trip, due to high water conditions. In 1996, one group had to stay at Moose Creek for 14 days, with other groups spending several unplanned days. When the gauge at Paradise is running above six feet, the river is at a dangerous life-threatening level. Think twice before you go!

RIVER SAFETY IS A MUST. BE SAFE WITH YOUR LIFE.
ARE YOU SKILLED AND PREPARED?

LEAVE NO WEEDS

NOXIOUS WEEDS AFFECT EVERYONE

Noxious weeds are invasive, exotic species that spread rapidly and choke out native species. They degrade the environment and upset the delicate balance of nature. They reduce wildlife habitat and biodiversity, change the function of natural ecosystems and increase erosion rates sending sediment into streams. Noxious weeds interrupt aesthetic and visual values, reducing your recreation experience.

HELP STOP THEIR SPREAD

Noxious weeds are spread onto National Forest System lands when seeds are carried in and take root. Seeds can ride on vehicles, watercraft, clothing, Velcro fastenings, gear and even the soles of your shoes. Floaters or campers who are unaware of their presence can spread them from one campsite location to another. After they mature, noxious weed seeds are carried by wind, water and people, spreading across the forest. The cycle begins anew. Some plants can produce thousands of seeds, which remain viable for many years.

HERE'S WHAT YOU CAN DO

Be Aware & Prepare

- Prior to each trip, check your clothing (especially Velcro fastenings), equipment, vehicles, and watercraft for weed seeds. Remove any seeds found. Burn them or place them in a sanitary landfill.
- Clean watercraft before and after backcountry trips.
- Learn to identify common local weeds and weeds found in the Selway River corridor. (See other side for weeds found in Selway River corridor.)

Camp & Travel in Weed Free Areas

- Try to launch and take out in areas free of weeds.
- At each launch or takeout check for and remove weeds from clothing (especially Velcro fastenings), gear and watercraft. Bag and pack out weed seeds.
- Camp only at existing campsites.
- Avoid traveling through or camping in weed infested areas.

Pull & Pack out Weeds When Possible

- Pull when soil is moist to get the entire root system and kill the plant.
- Wear gloves.
- Pull only species you can identify.
- Pull only taprooted species.
- Leave non-seed-producing plants or plant parts on site. Bag and pack out seed producing parts. Be careful not to spread seeds on the way home.
- Dispose of seeds in a sanitary landfill or burn them.

2010 Weed of the Year – PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE



Flower: Individual flowers have five or six pink-purple petals surrounding small, yellow centers. Each flower spike is made up of many individual flowers.

Seed Capsule: As flowers begin to drop off, capsules containing many tiny seeds appear in their place. Depending on where you live, plants may go to seed as early as late July.

Seed: Each mature plant can produce up to 2.7 million seeds annually. As tiny as grains of sand, seeds are easily spread by water, wind, wildlife and humans. Germination can occur the following season, but seeds may lay dormant for several years before sprouting.

Stalks: Stalks are square, five or six-sided, woody, as tall as 2m (6+ ft.) with several stalks on mature plants.

Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) originated in Europe and was introduced to North America as an ornamental plant in the early 1800s. It's potential to damage native wetland ecosystems and wildlife in the eastern U.S. was not recognized until too late. Now many Midwestern states are engaged in a long term battle with this plant to reclaim native habitat along rivers, lakes, streams and wetlands. The plant first showed up on the west coast of the United States in the 1980s. It was found commonly in commercial flower garden seed mixes until recently. This was the main means of spread of the specie for many years that is now illegal in many places.

Twenty-four states, including Montana and Idaho, have passed laws that prohibit the importation and distribution of purple loosestrife plants and seed due to its invasiveness. It is currently found in the following counties in Montana: Dawson, Flathead, Lake, Lewis & Clark, Meagher, Missoula, Ravalli, Rosebud, Toole, and Yellowstone. Its spread to Montana was first reported in Toole County in 1980 as a wet roadside ruderal, and, as of 2008, it has been reported in 16 counties across the state. In Montana, it has been found in gardens, gravel pits, wetlands, and potholes and along roads, railroads, irrigation ditches, creeks, and lakes. It is listed as a Montana Category 2 noxious weed. Currently, known infestations in Montana are being contained to about 300 acres. Idaho has over 35,000 acres of infested ditches, rivers, wetlands and ponds.

Purple loosestrife does not occur in the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness at this time. Several plants were discovered and eradicated in 2008 on a private inholding along the Selway River. These specimens were included in an ornamental seed mix that was planted many years ago but had not spread beyond the original isolated flower garden plot on private land. The site will receive regular monitoring to insure that no new plants develop in the area.

Purple loosestrife is an aggressive aquatic invader that can form dense monotypic stands in our rare western aquatic habitats that crowd out native vegetation and displace native wildlife. The invader does not provide adequate cover or food for wetland dependent animal species. Songbirds do not eat the seed. Waterfowl avoid areas that are dominated by it. Moose, deer and elk avoid the plant. It chokes out native plant diversity.

The plant is recognizable by its showy flower but also commonly confused with other similar looking species such as fireweed, winged loosestrife and blue vervain. It is a long lived taprooted perennial that can grow up to six feet high in our climate. It is capable of producing over two *million* seeds on a mature plant that can spread by water, transport by humans and on wildlife.



Fireweed: The conical flower spike is 10-13 cm (4-5 inches) wide at the base. Stem is round and leaves alternate.



Swamp Loosestrife: Individual flowers ring the stem above leaf pairs.



Winged Loosestrife: Leaves alternate with small stems attaching to main stem.



Blue Vervain: Grows erect from 2-3 feet tall, with square stems and opposite branches. The leaves are opposite, serrate, and lanceolate with short leaf stalks. The

flowers are small and pale-lilac, 5 petaled and arranged on long numerous spikes in a panicle blooming from June to September.

Things to Keep in Mind

- The best time to control purple loosestrife is in late June, July and early August, when it is in flower. Plants are easily recognized, and it has not yet gone to seed. Once flower petals start to drop from the bottom of the spike, the plant begins to produce seed. Control activities can continue during this time, but require greater care so seeds are not shaken from the plant. At sites where plants have gone to seed, remove all of the flowering spikes first by bending them over a plastic bag and cutting them off into the bag. Further cutting of stems or pulling can now take place without fear of spreading the tiny seeds.
- Proper disposal of plant material is important. Put all plant pieces in plastic bags (vegetation rots quickly in plastic) and take the bags to a sanitary landfill site. Be sure the landfill site doesn't require bags to be broken open for composting. Composting is not advised, as purple loosestrife seeds may not be destroyed and the thick, woody stem and roots take a long time to decompose. If facilities exist in your area, incineration is an effective way to dispose of plant material.
- Be aware that your clothes and equipment may transport the small seeds to new areas. Thoroughly brush off your clothes and equipment before leaving the site.
- Keep site disturbance to a minimum. Wetlands provide habitat for many native song birds, waterfowl, mammals, amphibians, and fish which depend on native wetland vegetation. Wetlands are also home to many rare and delicate plants. Take care not to trample or damage native vegetation when controlling purple loosestrife.

SELWAY RIVER

Fishing Information 2010

TROUT:

General Season – From May 29, 2010 to November 30, 2010.

BULL TROUT HARVEST IS PROHIBITED.

CHINOOK SALMON HARVEST IS PROHIBITED.

ADULT STEELHEAD HARVEST IS PROHIBITED.

GEAR AND HARVEST RESTRICTIONS

From mouth upstream to cable car at Selway Falls

- Artificial flies and lures only
- 2 trout, none under 14", daily bag limit
- Use of bait prohibited
- One barbless hook only per fly or lure

From cable car at Selway Falls to Selway Falls Bridge

- CLOSED TO FISHING

From Selway Falls Bridge upstream

- Catch-and-release trout
- One barbless hook only per fly or lure
- Artificial flies and lures only
- Use of bait prohibited

All tributaries

- 2 trout daily bag limit
- No tackle restriction

It is UNLAWFUL to fish in catch-and-release area with trout in possession, even with trout legally harvested from the tributaries or lower river section.

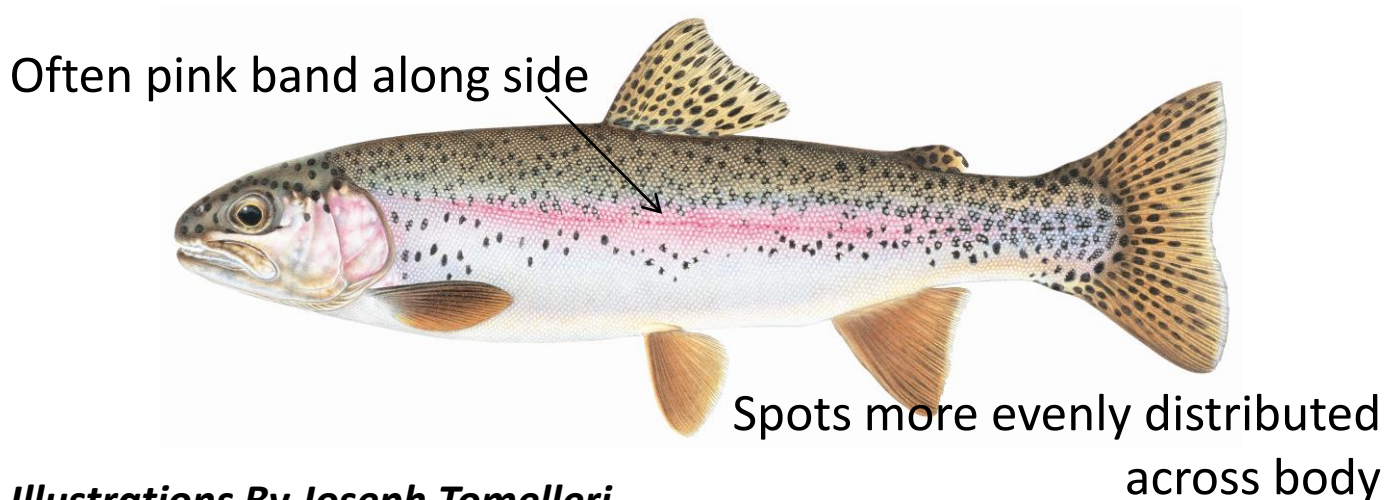
Check 2008-2010 Idaho General Fishing Regulations for Specific information and mountain whitefish regulations.

Common Fish of Selway River

CUTTHROAT TROUT



RAINBOW TROUT



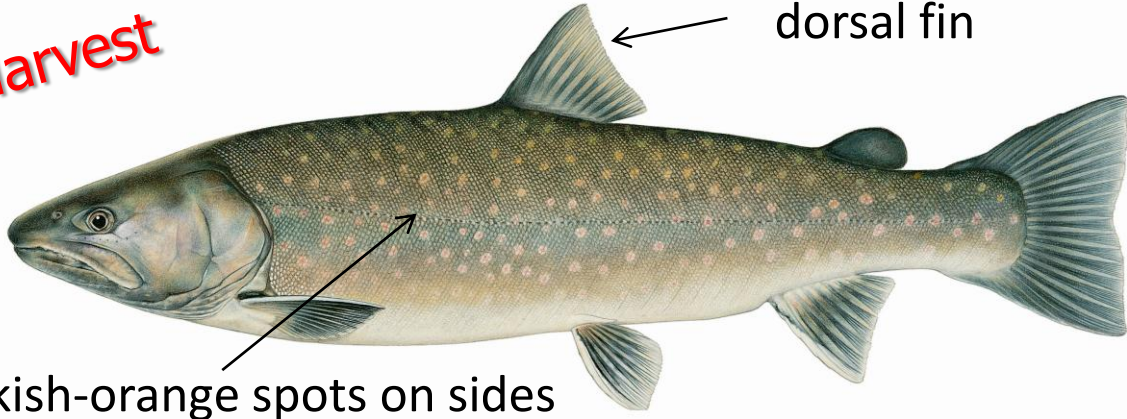
Illustrations By Joseph Tomelleri

Common Fish of Selway River

BULL TROUT

No black marks on dorsal fin

No Harvest

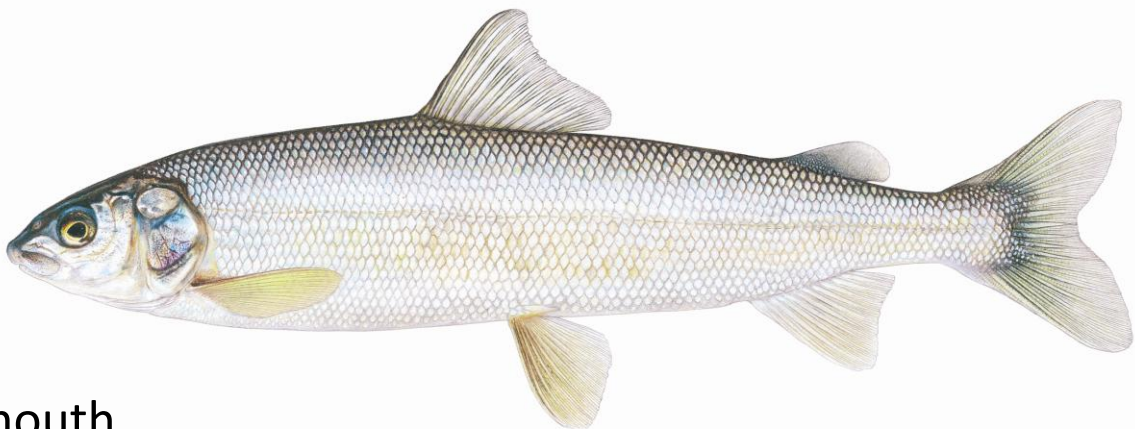


Pinkish-orange spots on sides

Bull Trout must be released immediately.

If you catch a trout-like fish with light spots on a dark background and no dark markings on dorsal fin – it's a Bull Trout.

MOUNTAIN WHITEFISH



Small mouth
without teeth

Silvery scales

Illustrations By Joseph Tomelleri

BACKCOUNTRY WATER

Giardia and other potential health hazards

Water “clean enough to drink” has long been part of the appeal of the backcountry, but, as human impact intensifies, pure, safe water has become harder to find. The truth is that all water may contain harmful microscopic organisms. To drink water straight from that spring or free-flowing creek is to invite disease.

Health problems associated with a protozoan called *Giardia duodenalis* have increased noticeably over the past decade. This microscopic animal causes a disease known as giardiasis, which, while rarely fatal, can make you miserable. These days, enjoying the backcountry requires taking steps to protect your health.

All backcountry water should be considered potentially contaminated by *Giardia* or some other harmful microorganism. Be especially careful with creek water that is turbid because of storm runoff. Be suspicious of water near beaver ponds, campsites, or other areas with high levels of use by humans. Backcountry hot springs commonly are loaded with microorganisms; if you can't resist taking a dip, keep the warm water away from your face. Disease-causing organisms can lurk even in a spring or stream that looks crystal clear. Water clarity is no guarantee of purity.

Giardia duodenalis is a parasite that can reproduce only in the intestines of warm-blooded animals – including

muskrats, beaver, dogs, wading birds, and humans.

Animals that live around water are critical in the *Giardia* life cycle. Once *Giardia* enters a host through water or food, it multiplies and attaches to the intestinal wall. *Giardia* cysts (an inactive stage) pass from the intestines by means of excreted fecal matter. From the feces the cysts may enter water, where they can survive for months. An animal that drinks contaminated water then provides *Giardia* with a new host and the life cycle continues.

Attachment to the intestinal wall by *Giardia* interferes with the normal functions of the gastrointestinal system. Typically, it takes 8-16 days from the ingestion of the parasite to the onset of the disease. Symptoms are highly variable, but often include diarrhea, gas, fatigue, loss of weight, and nausea. Individuals can have mild cases of the disease or show no symptoms whatever, yet still be infected and shed cysts. It appears to be possible for humans to acquire resistance to the disease, yet, since there may be a number of different strains of *Giardia duodenalis*, you should not assume that you are immune. If you are new to a particular backcountry area, you may be especially vulnerable. If you experience the symptoms of giardiasis, you should consult a physician.

Enjoy the backcountry, but protect yourself: take care of the water.

The simplest way to ensure that your water is safe to drink is to carry it. When carrying water is not practical, you will have to kill or remove the disease-causing organisms by heat, chemical, or mechanical disinfection of the water.

Each purification method has its limitations (see the back side of this sheet), but boiling your water is the simplest and most foolproof. You should take care to treat any water that you may swallow, including water used for preparing food, washing dishes, and brushing teeth.

Be your own health inspector.

- Be aware of sanitation.
- Keep latrines away from water.
- Wash and rinse your hands.
- Keep your water pure.

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Idaho Department of Health & Welfare

METHODS OF BACKCOUNTRY WATER TREATMENT

Heat

Heating water is a time-proven method of killing contaminants. While Giardia cysts die at temperatures below boiling (130-145° F), to be safe you should maintain a rolling boil for several minutes-longer at high altitudes. Some tough organisms form cysts or spores that are especially resistant to heat; to increase your odds of killing them some authorities recommend boiling for as long as 15-20 minutes. Heat disinfection takes significant amounts of time and fuel, but if you aren't prepared to use one of the other methods, boiling is the most reliable way to purify water.

Chemical

While not as foolproof as boiling, disinfection with chlorine or iodine solutions can be a practical approach; however, since Giardia is more resistant than most other organisms to chemical disinfection, you must take care to follow proper procedures when using the solutions. Chemical treatments require formulas that can vary with the characteristics of the water; you need to increase the concentration and contact time in cold, sediment-laden or alkaline water.

Iodine and chlorine disinfect because they are highly toxic in concentrated form. Store and dispense the chemicals away from food and minimize personal exposure to the chemicals and their fumes.

Don't use iodine solutions when preparing water for a group unless you know the health history of all the members. Use chemical methods with caution; they can bring about undesirable side effects in some individuals, including pregnant women or those who are especially sensitive to iodine.

If you haven't learned a chemical's preparation technique from a reliable source, can't remember the correct recipe, or have chemical tablets that aren't fresh, to be safe you should boil your water.

Filtration

A variety of filtration devices are available to remove organisms from the water. With filters you need no fuel and no formulas, and, with some devices, you are left with no treatment aftertaste in the water. Filter units, however, require an initial investment and their operation involves time and effort; especially in silty water.

Be sure that your filter is the proper size for the job: the effective pore size must be two micrometers or smaller for Giardia; and less than one half a micrometer for bacteria. The filter can plug up and become unusable unless you carry a spare element or have one that can be cleaned. Between periods of use, harmful organisms can grow in the pores of some filters; be cautious of devices that don't have a growth-inhibiting substance embedded into the filter material.

Remember; take special care with your water if it contains visible sediment, since the probability of exposure to harmful microorganisms is especially high under such conditions.

RECOMMENDED SANITARY PROCEDURES

Transmission by humans is thought to have increased the number of wild animals infected with disease organisms such as Giardia. Scientists do not agree on whether animals infected with certain types of Giardia can transmit the disease to humans; more research is needed on this subject. To help prevent further spread of Giardia you should make every effort to minimize the amount fecal material entering surface waters.

Establish common toilets for all camp groups larger than three persons. When burying feces make sure they are well-mixed in the soil to promote natural composting. Dig temporary latrines at least 100 feet from water, trails, or campsites. If a campsite has an established latrine, do not use it for disposal of wastewater; privies work better and smell less if moisture is minimized.

To encourage personal hygiene provide hand washes at latrine sites. The risk of exposure to intestinal

diseases carried by other members of your camping group can be as great as the chance of getting sick from contaminated water.

OTHER BACKCOUNTRY HEALTH CONCERNS

Giardiasis is not the only potential health risk associated with backcountry travel. The next drink you take directly from a stream could include not only Giardia, but also other protozoan, bacteria, or viruses. Among the ailments caused by these organisms are other diarrheal diseases which affect you more quickly (often within a day) after exposure than does giardiasis. Symptoms may include fever and bloody stools - symptoms not generally associated with giardiasis.

You may also become sick from the food you eat. Summer temperatures and inadequate refrigeration may lead to the multiplication of harmful microorganisms in fresh foods, especially meat, poultry and dishes prepared with mayonnaise. Disease-causing organisms may also be transmitted by food handlers or by utensils that are not clean and sanitized.

To guard against transmission of disease, you should:

- thoroughly wash your hands before preparing or eating foods;
- remind others to wash their hands before eating;
- make sure individuals with boils, skin infections or diarrheal diseases do not prepare food;
- sanitize cooking utensils thoroughly (make a small bottle of chlorine bleach part of your cooking gear).

To find out about sources of additional information on this subject, or to order more copies of this brochure, contact:
Backcountry Water
Stream Ecology Center
Department of Biological Sciences
Idaho State University
Pocatello, ID 83209

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